

No. 6799.—May 13, 1885.]

We understand that the military operations which are to take place at Kowloon tomorrow afternoon will consist of field practice for the Buffs and Volunteers. The artillery are to practice with shrapnel shell and the infantry with ball cartridges, the enemy on this occasion consisting of dummy men posted in various positions. The ground which will be the scene of the exercises will be kept by a strong party of Police, so that spectators do not get into danger. The task will be neither an easy nor an enviable one. The practice will not doubt be most interesting and instructive, and, so far as any danger to the inhabitants of the district is concerned, no doubt the military authorities are quite prepared to pay up handsomely for all the killed and wounded.

We notice from a telegram in one of our San Francisco contemporaries that there were rumours about in financial circles in Philadelphia that Messrs Drexler, Brothers & Co., of that city, the financial agents of the Russian Government in the States, were negotiating for the purchase of the steamer *S. M. Pedro* and *S. M. Pablo* (the latter of which is now in harbour). This rumour was contradicted by the principal owner, Mr. C. P. Huntington, who said, in reply to enquiry:—"We would sell them at a price, but I haven't yet heard of any tempting offer. In fact, we might want to keep the vessels, in case of war, and perhaps we may have a war of our own on hand, in which they would be very useful. The rumour that we have sold the ships has been brought to my attention several times to-day, but I can only say I have heard nothing of a sale from any Russian agents. It is safe to say that there are no negotiations for the sale of the ships."

The following telegram appears in a San Francisco paper—*Portland (Or.), April 7.*—The British bark *Alhambra*, from Hong Kong to Portland, was driven to the beach, arrived at Astoria to-day, all well. She was 138 days out and more than ninety days overdue. Captain McCullum, master of the *Alhambra*, gave the following statement of the extraordinary delay:—"I left Hong Kong November 17th, at noon, and the same evening a typhoon came up and drove me down the China sea. I stayed beating about, trying to work my way back against heavy north-west winds, but one day was just like another and I made eight progress. January 17th I was within four days' sail from Hong Kong, on the very spot where the *Slow* struck me sixty days before. That night there came a gale that carried away the fore top-sail and cracked the fore-mast. I have been blown about ever since, and not till within the last week have I experienced anything like decent weather."

We have to acknowledge receipt of the *Chinese Recorder* for April. As usual it contains much information of interest and value to missionaries, and there is also a sprinkling of articles which are of interest to the general reader. Among the latter are Rev. H. Noyes' article on "The Chinese in Christian Lands," from a Christian standpoint; and "The War at Ningpo," by Rev. J. Butler. A statement made by the Rev. B. C. Henry in the *Foreign Missionary*, and reproduced in the *Recorder*, is worthy of note. Lately some comparisons have been made of the number of converts made in China by the missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church and Protestant bodies, which have not been favourable to the latter. Mr. Henry completely upsets these comparisons with regard to at least one province. He says:—"It is just 302 years after the first Roman Catholic missionaries entered the province of Canton, and after three centuries of work they report 20,000 converts; while Protestant Missions, after forty years of work, show 7,000."

THERE has been a considerable amount of discussion at the service desks appropos of an officer of an Indian cavalry regiment who, it is said, went into action with a shirt of mail under his uniform. As it would seem that the said undergarment saved the life of the officer, he would himself probably consider that fact alone sufficient justification of his sartorial eccentricity. It is being seriously maintained, however, by not a few gallant gentlemen, that mail shirts are contrary to regulations, and that an officer has no more right to wear one in battle than he has to array himself for the fight in a cuirass or a suit of coat-armour.

Police Intelligence.
(Before H. E. Wolskel, Esq.)
Wednesday, April 13.

LURKERS ON BOARD SHIP.
Yung Ahim and Wong Atze, coolies, were charged with stealing clothing, value \$5, the property of Ng Aki, a coolie, on board the S. S. *Clatsop*, on the 12th inst. Complainant is a coolie employed in a draper's shop in the Queen's Road and at 6 o'clock yesterday went on board the S. S. *Clatsop* to look after the effects of a friend of his master's who was going by the steamer to Singapore. First defendant picked up a bundle of clothing which formed part of the luggage which complainant was in charge of and started to run away with it. Complainant succeeded in catching defendant, but not until he had handed the bundle to the second defendant, who made off with it, but was stopped by P. 395, who was on special duty on board the steamer. Both prisoners were sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

ASSAULT.
William Goodlove, a marine engineer, appeared on a charge of assaulting Wan Aik, a Chinese coolie, with a stick, on the 12th inst. The *ricksha* coolie had been sent to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from a contused wound of the scalp, and the

case was remanded till to-morrow, bail being allowed in one surety of \$10.

CHARGE OF EXTORTION AGAINST A RUSSIAN.
Li A Chai, P. C. 279, was charged with extorting 50 cents on the 10th inst. and also, with three others, attempting to extort 50 cents from the same complainant on the 12th inst. Li A Chai was taken to the effect that he lived in West Street, opposite the entrance to Western Market, but that for the last ten days he had rented a room in Square Street for the purpose of carrying on a small business. On the 10th inst. defendant came to him and demanded thirty cents, and on the same day said that the next day he would require fifty cents, or he would arrest him. On each of these occasions he came alone and was dressed in plain clothes. On the 12th inst. defendant came again, with three others, and demanded 50 cents for each of them. Complainant refused to pay it and they then seized him, saying they would take him to the station. He struggled with them and they struck him with their staves. While the struggle was going on an Indian constable came up and they handed complainant over to him and he was taken to the station, where he was charged with fighting with another man who was also arrested. On the case coming on before the court, the defendant and the others who assaulted complainant were in plain clothes, but all had truncheons. Complainant would know two of the men again, as he had seen them on duty. Defendant pleaded over his truncheon was arrested. Complainant did not think the demand for thirty cents a serious thing; he thought it about the usual thing. He was to pay it to defendant's wife, who he would have been willing to pay thirty cents on the third day, but they wanted fifty cents each.

Nana Singh, P. C. 602, was on duty in Tai-ping-shan Street at 2.45 p.m. on the 12th inst. and heard a noise in Square Street. On going there he saw the complainant and three other constables. Two of the constables were holding complainant and the other two were holding a stick. The complainant was in a state of distress and was being manhandled by the constables. He was taken to the station, where he was charged with fighting with another man who was also arrested. On the case coming on before the court, the defendant and the others who assaulted complainant were in plain clothes, but all had truncheons. Complainant would know two of the men again, as he had seen them on duty. Defendant pleaded over his truncheon was arrested. Complainant did not think the demand for thirty cents a serious thing; he thought it about the usual thing. He was to pay it to defendant's wife, who he would have been willing to pay thirty cents on the third day, but they wanted fifty cents each.

Cheng Ho, a sergeant interpreter at the Central Station, gave evidence as to a charge made against complainant. Defendant had charged him with fighting with another man who was also arrested. On the case coming on before the court, the defendant and the others who assaulted complainant were in plain clothes, but all had truncheons. Complainant would know two of the men again, as he had seen them on duty. Defendant pleaded over his truncheon was arrested. Complainant did not think the demand for thirty cents a serious thing; he thought it about the usual thing. He was to pay it to defendant's wife, who he would have been willing to pay thirty cents on the third day, but they wanted fifty cents each.

Leung Sang, a silver-smith, employed at the Leung Cheung shop in Square Street, was working in his shop when he heard a noise outside. He ran out to see what was the matter and saw an Italian constable with complainant in his custody. He saw him in custody of the Italian constable, and did not know what the disturbance was. He had a hammer in his hand when he came out of the shop and he supposed it was on that account that defendant arrested him. Inspector Rivers was called to state what the case was with regard to going out in plain clothes. He said that if a constable is sent out in plain clothes on special duty he is allowed to take his truncheon with him, but it was strictly against orders to have truncheons while in plain clothes. He was in clothes except when on duty. He was in plain clothes when complainant was brought to the station. He knew nothing about the truncheon having been handed over to another man. Defendant said nothing about the truncheon; he said he had come over from Tsing-tai for a walk.

Nana Singh, recalled, stated he saw defendant hand his truncheon to one of the other constables when near the Man Wo Temple. He knew the constable to whom it was handed.

The case was remanded till to-morrow at 10 a.m.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The Occidental and Oriental Steamship Co.'s steamer *Sun Pabo*, Capt. E. C. Reed, arrived here from San Francisco and Yokohama, bringing American dispatches up to the 16th April. The news contained in our American files is thirteen days in advance of the last English mail received, and the news which is being brought on by the next French and English mail is thus considerably discredited. From our files we extract the following telegrams:—

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.
London, April 7.—The Government is continuing its preparations for action; first coast steamers. The work on the Anchor line steamer *America* and the Cunard steamer *Ceylon* will be hastened to-morrow. These are the first vessels to be sent to the coast of the Red Sea and will have transport facilities to 1500 men. Every man of the Russian vessels will be sent to the coast of the Red Sea and will have transport facilities to 1500 men. Every man of the Russian vessels will be sent to the coast of the Red Sea and will have transport facilities to 1500 men.

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to invite Prince Bismarck to mediate between Great Britain and Russia. The Russian Government is making active preparations to put the great naval and military station of Cronstadt in a state of complete defence. The harbour already has been protected by the sinking of hundreds of torpedoes in the ship channel.

New York, April 7.—The *Herald's* Berlin special says: Your correspondent spoke the other day with a distinguished officer who had just before been to the Caucasus. He said that the Russian Government was not at all prepared to meet the great naval and military station of Cronstadt in a state of complete defence. The harbour already has been protected by the sinking of hundreds of torpedoes in the ship channel.

London, April 8.—Owing to a severe snow storm German holders of Russian stocks, heavy selling orders were received to-day from Berlin and Frankfurt. The Russian Government is making active preparations to put the great naval and military station of Cronstadt in a state of complete defence. The harbour already has been protected by the sinking of hundreds of torpedoes in the ship channel.

London, April 8.—The *Morning Post* states that General Wolskel has been ordered to withdraw one-third of his entire force from the South for service elsewhere. The Russian Government is making active preparations to put the great naval and military station of Cronstadt in a state of complete defence. The harbour already has been protected by the sinking of hundreds of torpedoes in the ship channel.

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of Do Giers for the attack upon the Afghans sufficient and the Government will not recall or blame General Komaroff, who, it is considered, did his duty. Professor Vambary thinks the Russians probably proposed the Afghans to cross the river.

St. Petersburg, April 11.—Traders here tell M. Bange, Minister of Finance, that the present state of uncertainty is worse than war. Commercial circles believe that the Russian Government is not at all prepared to meet the great naval and military station of Cronstadt in a state of complete defence.

Bombay, April 10.—The Presidency of Bengal has offered \$1,000,000 to aid in preserving the integrity of the British empire. The Russian Government is making active preparations to put the great naval and military station of Cronstadt in a state of complete defence. The harbour already has been protected by the sinking of hundreds of torpedoes in the ship channel.

London, April 11.—Both Russia and England are busily engaged in correspondence with the other Powers an avowedly carrying on negotiations with Turkey. The Russian Government is making active preparations to put the great naval and military station of Cronstadt in a state of complete defence. The harbour already has been protected by the sinking of hundreds of torpedoes in the ship channel.

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GENERAL WOLSKEL'S INTERVIEW.
Paris, April 12.—General Wolskel says he has no idea of abandoning his intention to recapture Khartoum in the autumn.

THE ALLEGED DYNAMITE.
Quebec, April 12.—Stephen J. Mayne, associate counsel for Cunningham and Durston, who are charged with causing the explosion at the Tower of London in January, arrived here to-day from Quebec. He says his journey from Quebec during the last few days has been a very successful one. He has secured evidence to exonerate his clients was crowned with the greatest success. He says he has procured conclusive evidence to prove an alibi for Durston, and expresses the opinion that the Government has no direct evidence against Cunningham, except that he was in the Tower at the time of the explosion.

BRITISH DIPLOMACY.
London, April 14.—The correspondence between the home Government and the Governments of the British colonies on the subject of an imperial federation has come to a satisfactory conclusion. Earl Derby, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will soon introduce a federation bill in Parliament.

THE WAR IN THE SUDAN.
London, April 11.—General Stephenson, commanding the British force on the Nile above Cairo, reports to the Government that it will be practically impossible to move the British troops from Dongola during the summer, because they would have to proceed so slowly. The Nile, he says, is not navigable from March to July, and, deprived of water transportation, the soldiers would have to march along the river banks, over mountain spurs, bare and without shelter, under a sun that would be simply destructive.

ANOTHER STROKE OF WAR.
Durban, April 9.—Rumors of fighting in Bechuanaland are current.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN IRELAND.
Dublin, April 7.—A meeting of the National League for the relief of the Nationalists of Ireland, and other prominent Nationalists, was held to-day. The conditions are that the Government should build a hospital for seamen and a lighthouse on the island, and procure Garibaldi's grave for ever.

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hissed him. He said he would elaborate Parnell at Cork on account of what had occurred in Dublin, and they would see what the result would be. Soon after this the Prince and Princess of Wales were driven past the City Hall. On their way to the railway station they were greeted with enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.

Dublin, April 14.—The Prince and Princess of Wales on their way to Cork to-day received an enthusiastic reception. At Limerick, in the counties of Cork and Waterford, 300 labourers presented an address of welcome. In Dungarvon, when the train bearing the royal party passed, all the vessels in the bay lowered their flags. At Kilmahon, when the royal party went by, a black flag was hoisted over Temperance Hall, but the loyalists made good demonstration. The Prince and Princess then went to Carrigrohane. In Cork most of the streets were spanned by triumphal arches, and a majority of the houses were adorned with flags in honor of the advent of the royal party.

Cork, April 15.—The Prince of Wales arrived in this city to-day. The sun is shining brightly and the weather is all that could be desired for such an occasion. The railway station and the streets in its vicinity were crowded with people awaiting the arrival of the royal party, and when the train bearing them drew into the station it was greeted with hearty cheers. An address of welcome was delivered and much enthusiasm prevailed.

The Prince and Princess of Wales did not repeat their Dublin triumph in Cork. Everything within the power of the Loyalists to do was done to make the reception a success, and the managers of the demonstration remained up most part of the night to make sure of their arrangements. When the Prince and Princess arrived at the railway station, and after their arrival in the city they were greeted with cheer after cheer. During their progress in the parade, workmen and boys ran alongside of their carriage and kept up their cheering to draw the lines of the Nationalists back, and the entire route and made continual demonstrations. The conduct of the loyalists aroused the Loyalists to a high pitch of enthusiasm and they made the streets near with their shouts of welcome. The wonder is that there was no violent breach of the peace during the royal progress, for it proceeded amid a continual warfare of words and taunts between the Loyalists and Nationalists, with the number about equally divided. It is thought that the presence of the Prince and Princess, who closely followed the royal procession, and who God Save Ireland! every time the Loyalists or their hordes started up "God Save the Queen."

London, April 15.—Up to this evening there was a feeling of relief in Government circles over the departure of the Prince and Princess of Wales, which all tended to show that the visit of the Prince of Wales to that city had passed off quietly and had evoked an unexpected amount of enthusiasm. Early in the evening the Government officials declared that the progress of the Nationalists, which had been expected to result in a failure and the extent of the loyalist demonstration was surprising. These declarations were hardly uttered before the telegraph brought reports of rioting in various parts of the city, and the hour of the evening the crowd cheered every house as an open carriage containing the prince was crossing Parnell bridge, some one in the crowd threw an onion at his Royal Highness. The missile missed the Prince, but hit one of the footmen behind the carriage, and caused a momentary stoppage. During the afternoon a detective arrested a man who was throwing stones at the Loyalist procession. A mob was speedily formed and attempted to rescue the prisoner. The detective fired his revolver, but without hitting any one, and he was taken to the Police Court, where he was promptly released on bail furnished by the Mayor of Cork.

Early in the evening the Nationalists held a mass meeting, where inflammatory speeches were made and incited to the progress were burned in a bonfire. After the mass meeting the Nationalists scattered through the city in parties numbering from fifty to 500 men. Doors and windows were smashed, flags and decorations were taken down and hurled about, and bonfires and many glass stores were broken into for the purpose of arming the mob. Policemen, when encountered singly or in small squads, were attacked and beaten unmercifully with their own truncheons. In many cases the police were driven off and desperately into the mob, but they were invariably surrounded and repulsed. The police then resorted to the free use of their revolvers and bayonets. It was hand-to-hand fighting of the most desperate sort, the police standing back and receiving and inflicting blows. At midnight the streets were practically in possession of the mob. The policemen who remained unharmed could not attempt to do more than maintain their positions and fight on the defensive. In addition to attacks from the crowd along every street, a mob was expected to murder volleys of stones from windows, house tops, and other points of vantage. The belief at midnight was that the streets could not be cleared without the use of artillery.

London, April 16.—The rioting at Cork has been suppressed. Many arrests were made, and the hospitals are full of wounded policemen and rioters.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, May 13.
OPIMUM—New Palma, cash, 613½
Old " " " " 613½
New Beanes, cash, 630
Old " " " " 630
New Malwa, cash, 640
Allowance, cash, 640
Old Malwa, cash, 640
Allowance, cash, 640
Persian, Oily, cash, 640
Allowance, cash, 640
Persian, Paper, 640
Allowance, cash, 640

Bank, Wire, " " " 3/5
Demand, " " " 3/5
30 days' sight, " " " 3/5
4 months' sight, " " " 3/5
Credit, " " " 3/5
Domestic, 4 months' sight, 3/7
India, Wire, " " " 22½
Demand, " " " 22½
Shanghai, demand, " " " 72½
30 days' sight, private, 72½
Gold Seal, 500 fine, " " " 82½
Sovereigns, " " " 82½

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Paterson & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)
HONGKONG, May 13.
Barometer—9 A.M. 29.860
Do. 4 P.M. 29.860
Thermometer—9 A.M. 74
Do. 1 P.M. 75
Do. 4 P.M. 74
Do. Maximum 75
Do. Minimum over night 73

